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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/727,160	12/02/2003	Simon Robert Walmsley	PEA28US	6702
24011 7590 08/19/2008 SILVERBROOK RESEARCH PTY LTD 393 DARLING STREET BALMAIN, 2041 AUSTRALIA				
EXAMINER				
MCCOMMAS, BRENDAN N				
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08/19/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/727,160

Applicant(s)

WALMSLEY ET AL.

Examiner

BRENDAN MCCOMMAS

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 May 2008.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 December 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. **Claims 1** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Machida (United States Patent 7,002,702) further in view of Iizuka et al. (United States Patent 6,771,385) hereinafter referenced as Iizuka.
3. **Regarding claim 1**, Machida discloses a data processing apparatus and data processing method for controlling plural peripheral devices to provide function. In addition Machida discloses in his system, a plurality of consumers (104 and 105) of one or more common resources, a method of tracking usage of the one or more common resources (as disclosed in column 19, lines 1-10, exhibited in figure 1) and further comprising: from each consumer, broadcasting to each of the other consumers a value indicative of an amount of the one or more resources consumed {in this instance a printer's consumption of CMYK toners contained in a log file} (as disclosed in column 19, lines 10-23 and exhibited in figure 28); at each consumer, receiving the broadcasted values from the other consumers (as disclosed in column 19, lines 10-23); and in each consumer, storing a record of the values that the consumer broadcasted and the values received from the other consumers (as disclosed in column 19, lines 25-40 and exhibited in figure 28).

4. However, Machida does not disclose that the consumer stores a record of the total of the values that the consumer broadcasted. However it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include such a modification to the method of Machida, as taught by Iizuka.

5. In a similar field of endeavor, Iizuka discloses a method of using a server connected with a network and a server system. In addition Iizuka discloses a method wherein, a consumer(12-13 and 21-23) stores a record of the total of the values that the consumer broadcasted (as disclosed in column 17, lines 17-33 and exhibited in figure 1).

6. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Machida and to add up the total of the values which were broadcasted by the consumer for the purpose of statistically displaying the results

7. **Regarding claim 2**, Machida and Iizuka disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). However, Machida fails to explicitly disclose a method wherein a memory stores a total indicative of the sum of all the values broadcast by the consumers. However it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to disclose a method wherein a memory stores a total indicative of the sum of all the values broadcast by the consumers, as taught by Iizuka

8. Iizuka discloses a system and method for monitoring the state of a plurality of machines connected via a network. In addition Iizuka discloses a method wherein, a consumer(12-13, and 21-23) stores a record of the total of the values that the consumer

broadcasted, as disclosed in column 16, lines 34-43, column 17, lines 17-33 and exhibited in figure 1.

9. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Machida and to add up the total of the values which were broadcasted by the consumer for the purpose of statistically displaying the results.

10. Machida fails to explicitly disclose the method further comprising the steps of,

11. performing an authenticated read of the total in the memory;

12. comparing the total in the consumer's record with the total read from the memory; and

13. in the event the totals do not match, performing an action.

14. However it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to make such modifications to the method of Machida, as taught by Iizuka.

15. Iizuka discloses in a similar field of endeavor a method for use in a system with a plurality of consumers comprising:

16. performing an authenticated read of the total in the memory (statistical data at the server) , as disclosed in column 16, lines 34-42 and column 24 lines 29-38;

17. comparing the total in the consumer's record with the total read from the memory, as disclosed in column 24, lines 29-38; and

18. in the event the totals do not match, performing an action (in this case, an instruction to set up again) as disclosed in column 24, lines 34-39.

19. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the invention of Machida and ton include the modifications of Iizuka for the purpose of allowing any user to more easily view the correct status of each of the consumers.

20. **Regarding claim 3**, Machida and Iizuka disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 2), in addition, Machida discloses that the memory is in one of the consumers and comprises that consumer's record, as disclosed in column 19, lines 62-67.

21. **Regarding claim 4**, Machida and Iizuka disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 2). In addition, Machida discloses a method wherein the action includes halting printing, and or outputting an error message, as disclosed in column 30, lines 25-30.

22. **Regarding claim 7**, Machida and Iizuka disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 2). In addition, Machida discloses a method wherein the consumers are print controllers, as disclosed in column 5, lines 33-39.

23. **Claims 5-6 and 8-9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Machida (United States Patent 7,002,702) further in view of Iizuka et al. (United States Patent 6,771,385) hereinafter referenced as Iizuka, further in view of known prior art.

24. **Regarding claim 5**, Machida and Iizuka disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 2). However Machida and Iizuka do not explicitly disclose a method wherein the values are broadcast in a non-secure manner. However, the examiner

takes official notice of the fact that it was well known in the art to disclose a method wherein the values are broadcast in a non-secure manner.

25. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to Machida by specifically disclosing a method wherein the values are broadcast in a non-secure manner, for the purpose of allowing multiple consumers to view the information.

26. **Regarding claim 6**, Machida and Iizuka disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 2). However, Machida and Iizuka fail to explicitly disclose a method wherein the value is unsigned, thereby preventing re-crediting of the total in memory. However, the examiner takes official notice of the fact that it was well known in the art to disclose a method wherein the values are signed or unsigned in order to allow a proper calculation of total ink.

27. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to Machida by specifically disclosing a method wherein the value is unsigned, for the purpose of properly keeping track of a value.

28. **Regarding claim 8**, Machida and Iizuka disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 2). However Machida and Iizuka fail to explicitly disclose a method wherein each of the printer controllers control printing to a different part of print media to be printed. However, the examiner takes official notice of the fact that it was well known in the art to disclose a method wherein each of the printer controllers control printing to a different part of print media to be printed

29. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to Machida by specifically disclosing a method wherein each of the printer controllers control printing to a different part of print media to be printed, for the purpose of more quickly and effectively printing.

30. **Regarding claim 9**, Machida and Iizuka disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 2). In addition, Machida discloses a method wherein the resource is ink, as disclosed in column 31, lines 1-2 and exhibited in figure 28. However Machida and Iizuka fail to explicitly disclose that the one or more values represents one or more corresponding inks consumed by one or more print-heads associated with the printer controllers. However, the examiner takes official notice of the fact that it was well known in the art to disclose a method wherein the values represent one or more corresponding inks (CMYK) consumed by one or more print-heads associated with the printer controllers.

31. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to Machida by specifically disclosing a method wherein the print controllers control specific print-heads for the purpose of actuating each of the print-heads and keeping track of the ink used by each one.

Response to Arguments

78. Applicant's arguments filed 05/14/2008 have been fully considered but they are Not persuasive. On pages 4-5 of the Applicant's remarks, the applicant argues, "However Machida fails to teach each PC broadcasting to each of the other PC's a value indicative of an amount of the resources consumed. Similarly, Machida also fails

to teach each PC receiving the broadcasted values from the other consumers. In Machida that amount is only sent to or captured by the management server. Finally Machida fails to teach each PC storing a record of the total of the values that the consumer broadcasted and the values received from the other consumers. Machida only teaches the management server storing the log information.” However the examiner respectfully points to column 19, lines 10-40 in Machida, where Machida discloses that the PC broadcasts the amount of consumables it uses to the other consumers, through the management server after the print job is completed. In addition Machida discloses that the PC employs the log information which has been received from the other PC's via the management server in order to determine if there are enough consumables to process the job. In addition Iizuka discloses in column 19, lines 7-16, and exhibited in figure 1 a server which stores the totals of the consumables and allows the individual apparatus to calculate the amount of paper and ink required to process a large job, spread out over multiple apparatuses 21-23.

Conclusion

1. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).
2. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BRENDAN MCCOMMAS whose telephone number is (571)270-3575. The examiner can normally be reached on IFP.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler Haskins can be reached on (571)272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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